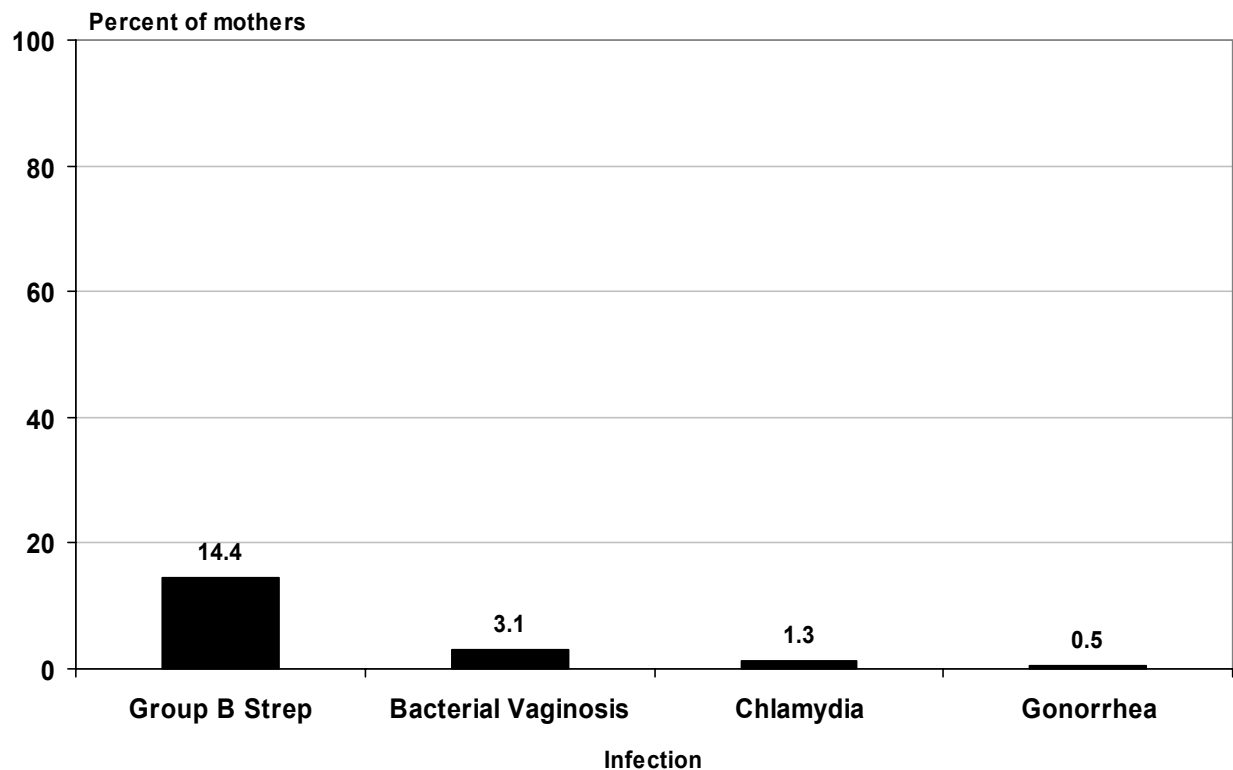


# **MATERNAL INFECTIONS**

# Idaho PRATS

## Maternal Infections During Pregnancy

### 2001

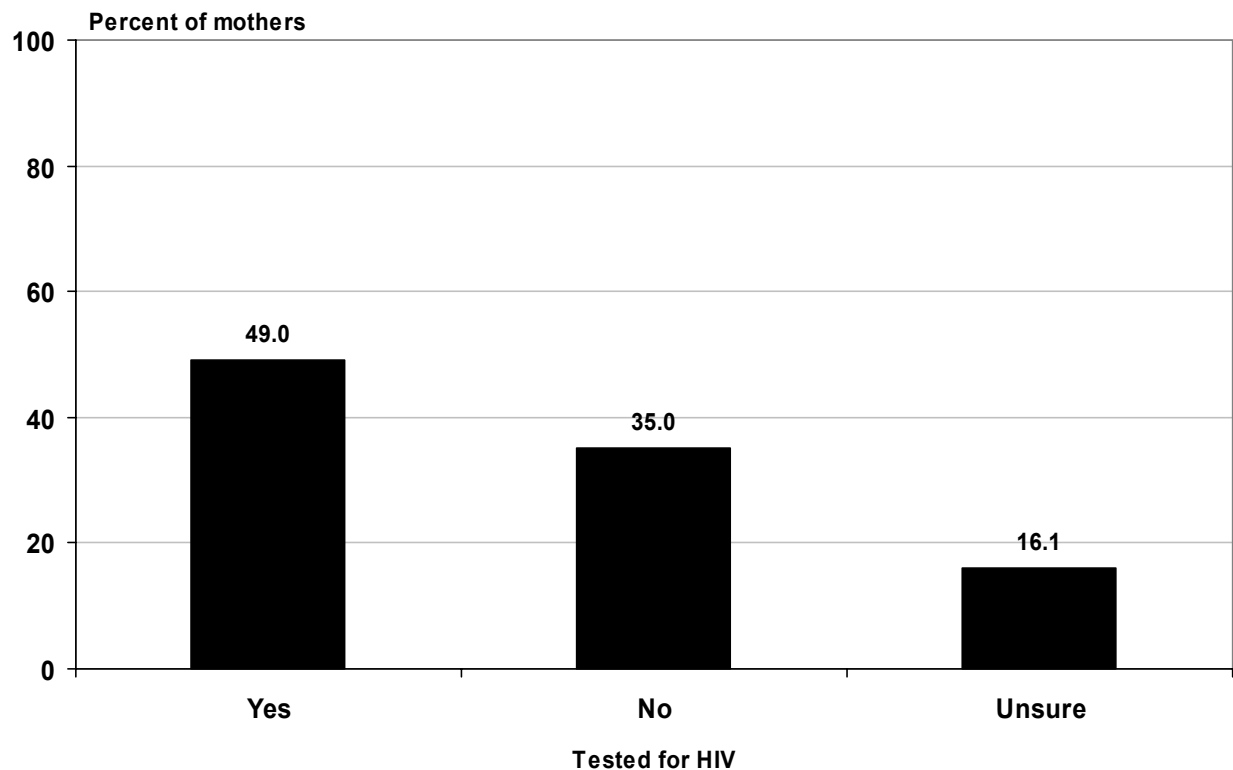


## Summary

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Idaho resident adult mothers were asked if they had been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker that they had Group B Strep, Bacterial Vaginosis (BV), Chlamydia, or Gonorrhea. The most commonly reported maternal infection reported by PRATS respondents was Group B Strep (14.4 percent). Only 0.5 percent of respondents indicated that they had been diagnosed with Gonorrhea.

# Idaho PRATS HIV Testing During Pregnancy 2001



## Summary

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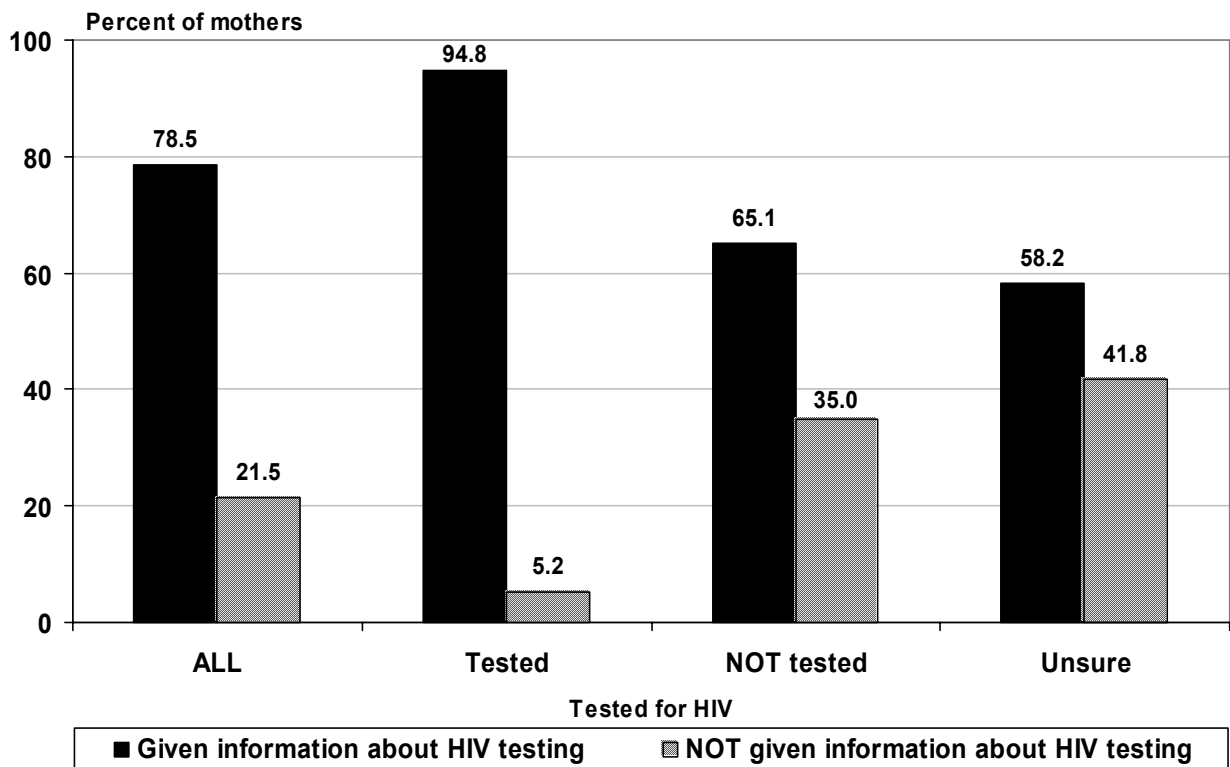
Approximately half (49.0 percent) of Idaho resident adult mothers indicated that they were tested for HIV (the virus that causes AIDS) during their pregnancy. One of six mothers (16.1 percent) were unsure whether they had been tested for HIV. More than 1 of 3 mothers (35.0 percent) indicated that they had not been tested for HIV.

# Idaho PRATS

## HIV Testing During Pregnancy

### By Discussion of HIV Testing During Prenatal Care

#### 2001



## Summary

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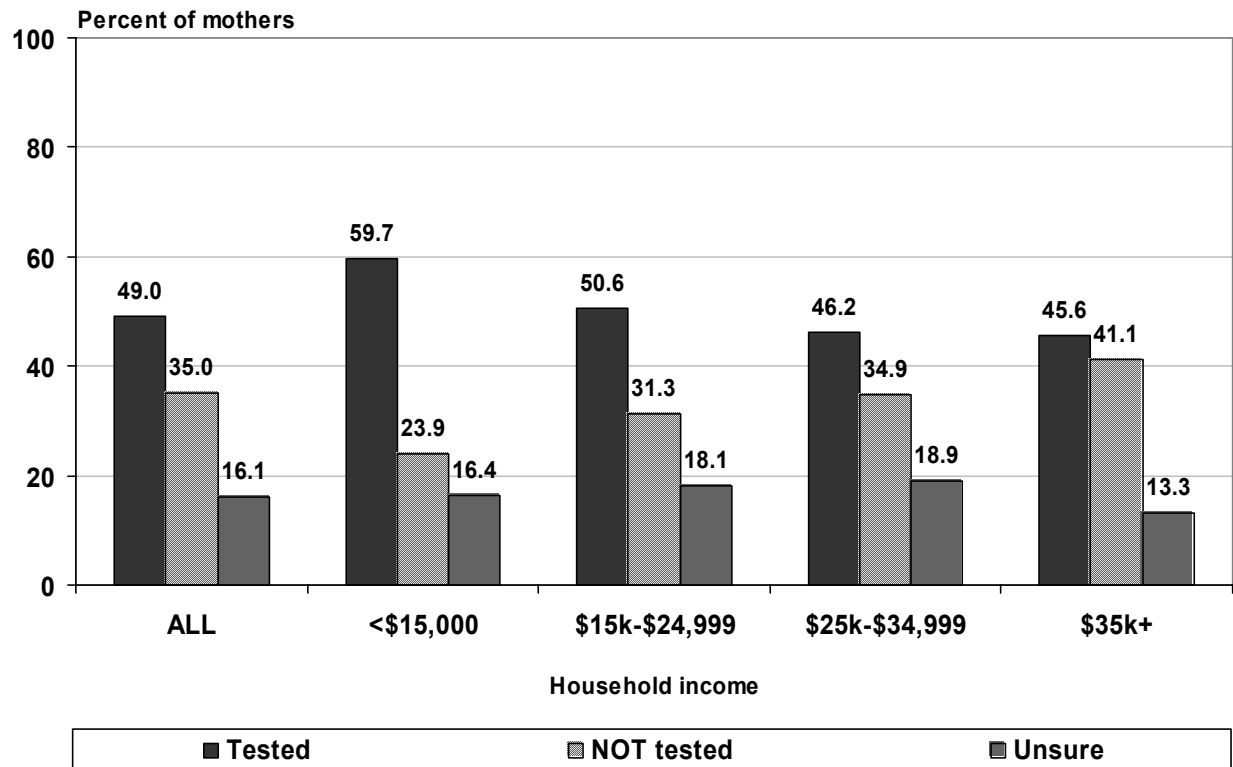
Of Idaho resident adult mothers who were tested for HIV, 94.8 percent had been given information on HIV testing during prenatal care visits. Mothers who were unsure as to whether they had been tested or not were 8.0 times more likely to have not received information about testing than mothers who were tested.

# Idaho PRATS

## HIV Testing During Pregnancy

### By Household Income

### 2001



## Summary

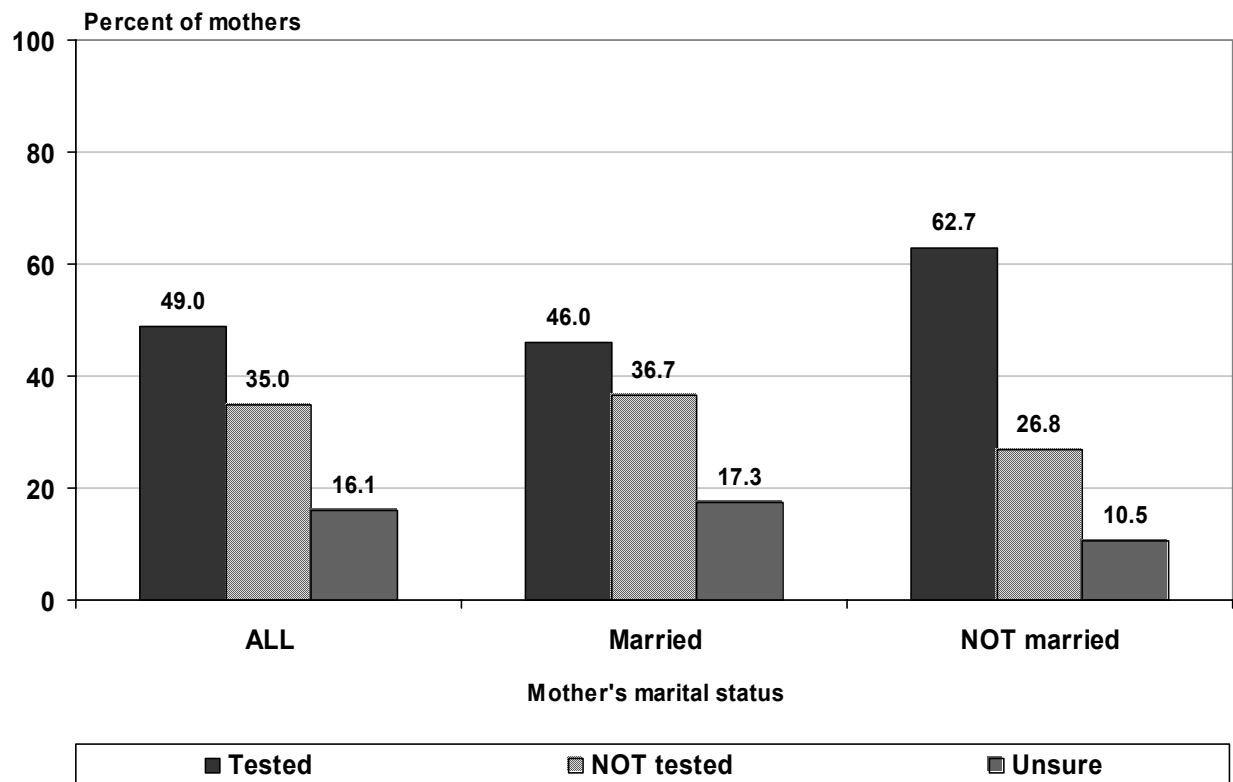
Idaho resident adult mothers with a household income of less than \$15,000 during the 12 months prior to pregnancy were the most likely (59.7 percent) to be tested for HIV. Mothers with a household incomes between \$15,000 and \$34,999 were the most likely to be unsure as to whether they had been tested for HIV or not (18.1 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively) ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## HIV Testing During Pregnancy

### By Mother's Marital Status

#### 2001



## Summary

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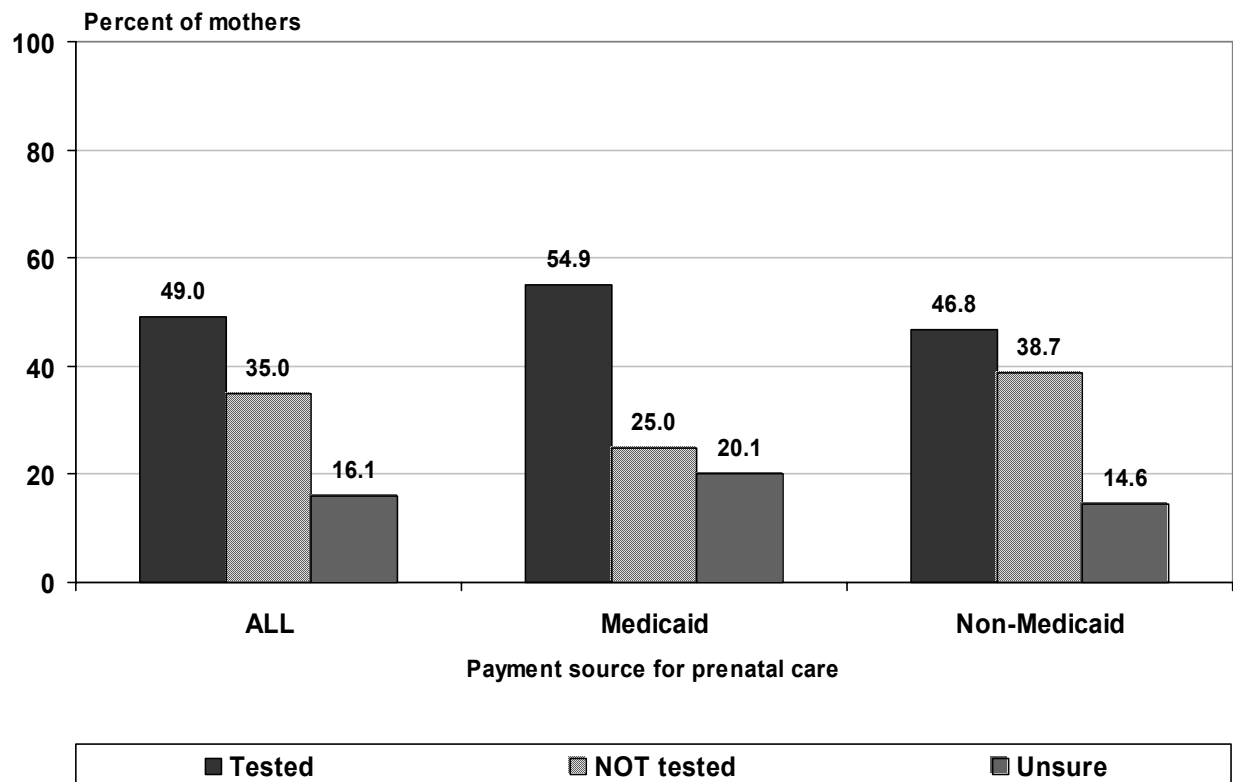
Idaho resident adult mothers who were not married were more likely to have been tested for HIV (62.7 percent) than married mothers (46.0 percent). Married mothers were more likely to be unsure as to whether they had been tested for HIV or not (17.3 percent) than mothers who were not married (10.5 percent). This difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

# Idaho PRATS

## HIV Testing During Pregnancy

### By Payment Source for Prenatal Care

### 2001



## Summary

Idaho resident adult mothers whose prenatal care was paid for by Medicaid were more likely to be tested for HIV during their pregnancy (54.9 percent) than mothers whose prenatal care was paid for by some other source (46.8 percent). Mothers whose prenatal care was paid for by Medicaid were also more likely to be unsure as to whether they had been tested for HIV or not (20.1 percent) than mothers whose prenatal care was paid for by some other source (14.6 percent). The difference was statistically significant ( $p=.05$ ).

**Return to Table of Contents**